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## NEW BOOKS

- BEYER, H. O., compiler. *Population of the Philippine islands in 1916*. English-Spanish edition. (Manila: Philippine Educ. Co. 1917. Pp. 95. \$1.60.)
- HARTLEY, C. G. *Motherhood and the relationships of the sexes*. (London: Eveleigh Nash & Co. 1917. Pp. 396. 7s. 6d.)
- HUMPHREY, S. K. *Mankind: racial values and the racial prospect*. (New York: Scribner. 1918. \$1.50.)
- Census of England and Wales, 1911. General report with appendices*. (London: Wyman. 1917.)
- Occupation and mortality; their relation, as indicated by the mortality returns in the City of New York for 1914*. (Washington: Public Health Service. 1917. Pp. 20.)

## Social Problems and Reforms

## NEW BOOKS

- ADAMS, T. *Rural planning and development. A study of rural conditions and problems in Canada*. (Ottawa: Commission of Conservation. 1917. Pp. 281.)
- ALEXANDER, M. W. *Cost of health supervision in industry*. Compiled for the Conference Board of Physicians in Industrial Practice. (West Lynn, Mass.: The author. 1917. Pp. 8.)
- ARONOVICI, C. *Housing conditions in the city of Saint Paul*. (St. Paul: Housing Commission of the St. Paul Association. 1917. Pp. 120.)
- A survey covering dwelling conditions of more than 18,000 population. Examines conditions of structure, sanitation, and maintenance of tenements, private dwellings, lodging and rooming houses. Recommendations are careful and in several instances novel. An analysis is submitted of housing laws and ordinances for thirty-one cities or states and is followed by a proposed housing ordinance for the City of St. Paul. JAMES FORD.
- BAILEY, T. J. *Prohibition in Mississippi; or Anti-liquor legislation from territorial days, with its results in the counties*. (Jackson, Miss.: The author. 1918. Pp. 224.)
- BING, P. C. *The country weekly. A manual for the rural journalist and for students of the country field*. (New York: Appleton. 1917. Pp. x, 347. \$2.)
- Contains readable chapters on the business of publishing a country weekly newspaper. Chapter 10 deals with the business of advertising and contains figures of prices and other commercial data. Chapter 11 treats of cost finding for the country weekly.
- BIRD, C. S., JR., and others. *Town planning for small communities*. National Municipal League series. (New York: Appleton. 1917. Pp. xvii, 492. \$2.)

A considerable number of town-planning reports have been published for small communities in America. Artistic and engineering aspects of planning have been emphasized; social and economic have been largely overlooked. Mr. Bird's volume is valuable because it provides in part I information on matters economic, governmental, and social essential to town planning committees in small towns and provides in part II a detailed account of the application of these principles to Walpole, Massachusetts.

Mr. Bird's thesis is "that the community is the nation's foundation, and that the strength and greatness of a nation are dependent upon the united character of the separate communities upon which it is built." Community organization is the essential means to community development. Town planning is broadly conceived to include not only the arrangement of streets, roads, parks, and industries, but also the increase of community resources, the provision of adequate homes, the development of social life, and the improvement of government. In part I the author draws widely from contemporary English and American sources and submits with each chapter a bibliography and list of addresses from which further information or advice may be drawn. It is thus a sort of scrapbook of material found useful by the Walpole Town Planning Committee, but its materials have been carefully culled and in most cases well interpreted in the text. The chapters on Ways and Means and on Social Life and the Community are not sufficiently comprehensive or critical. The chapter on Housing is the most extensive, and presents some original material. A good many comprehensive tables are submitted illustrating the practices of other cities and towns.

Altogether the book will prove very useful to officials and leading citizens of small cities, towns and villages of America, and most useful in the New England states, as the illustrative material has been largely drawn from that quarter.

JAMES FORD.

BORREL, A. *La lutte contre le chômage avant, pendant et après la guerre.* (Paris: Dunod & Pinat. 1918. Pp. 336. 7.50 fr.)

BREWER, J. M. and KELLEY, R. W. *A selected critical bibliography of vocational guidance.* Harvard bulletin in education, no. IV. (Cambridge: Harvard Univ. 1917. Pp. 76.)

The several parts are entitled General references, Current practices and policies in vocational guidance, Vocational guidance in commerce and industry, Information concerning occupations, and Bibliographies. There is also a chapter outlining a reading course on the subject. Titles are annotated so as to be helpful to the reader.

CARTER, H. *Industrial reconstruction: a symposium on the situation after the war.* (London: King. 1918. 6s.)

DURANT, W. J. *Philosophy and the social problem.* (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. x, 272. \$1.50.)

ELY, HESS, LEITH, and CARVER. *The foundations of national prosper-*

ity. Studies in the conservation of permanent national resources. (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. 378. \$2.)

To be reviewed.

EPSTEIN, A. *The negro migrant in Pittsburgh*. (Pittsburgh, Pa.: Irene Kaufmann Settlement. 1918. 50c.)

FEISS, P. L. *The Cleveland homes company; a plan for housing Cleveland's workers*. (Cleveland, O.: Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. 1917. Pp. 9.)

FORD, G. B. *Building zones. A handbook of restrictions on the height, area, and use of buildings, with especial reference to New York City*. (New York: Lawyers' Mortgage Company. 1917. Pp. 36.)

Gives the text of the building zone resolution of New York City with comments upon each paragraph, illustrative diagrams, statement of the general principles and methods applied in the creation of restrictions and zones and a bibliography. Illustrative maps cover the Bronx and Brooklyn as well as Manhattan. By far the most useful brief statement of the principles and practices of districting in New York City. J. F.

FORD, G. B. *New York city building zone resolution restricting the height and use of buildings and prescribing the minimum sizes of their yards and courts*. (New York: Title and Mortgage Company. 1917. Pp. 19. \$2.)

Each paragraph of the New York building zone resolution is followed by an explanatory note prepared by the expert to the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions. Diagrams illustrate height and area restrictions. Maps show height and area districting of the Borough of Manhattan. J. F.

FORD, G. B. and WARNER, R. F., editors. *City planning progress in the United States*. (Washington: Journal of the American Institute of Architects. 1917. Pp. 207.)

The report was compiled by a committee on town planning of the American Institute of Architects and is based upon a questionnaire sent to all cities in the United States of over 25,000 inhabitants and to some smaller communities. For each of 230 cities or towns is submitted a statement of past and present city planning projects and achievements. The book has a small classified bibliography, a list of local, state, national, and international city planning institutes, conference and commissions, contains a good brief summary, and has profuse and excellent illustrations. J. F.

HAMLIN, W. A. *Low-cost cottage construction in America. A study based on the housing collection in the Harvard Social Museum*. (Cambridge: Harvard Univ. 1917. Pp. 30.)

JAMES, H. G. *Municipal functions*. National Municipal League series. (New York: Appleton. 1917. Pp. x, 369. \$2.)

KEEN, W. W. *Medical research and human welfare*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1917. \$1.25.)

LEEDS, J. B. *The household budget, with a special inquiry into the amount and value of household work.* (Germantown, Philadelphia: The author. 1917. Pp. 246.)

LUNDBERG, E. O. *A social study of mental defectives in New Castle County, Delaware.* Dependent, defective, and delinquent classes series no. 3. Bureau publication no. 24. (Washington: Children's Bureau. 1917. Pp. 38.)

McKELLEN, N. *National conference on housing after the war.* (Manchester, Eng.: Norman McKellen, 27 Brazennose St. 1918. 1s.)

MARQUIS, E. M. *A survey of the extent, financial and social cost of desertion and artificially broken homes, during the year 1915.* (Kansas City, Mo.: Board of Public Welfare. 1917. Pp. 51.)

MORIMOTO, K. *The standard of living in Japan.* Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science, XXXVI, 1. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1918. Pp. 150, xii.)

Contains chapters on cost of food, clothing, and housing, and abundant statistical material.

REED, A. Y. *Newsboy service. A study in educational and vocational guidance.* (Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y.: World Book Company. 1917. Pp. xxviii, 175. 90c.)

Of the numerous British and American studies dealing with the street trades, this is the first in which they have escaped condemnation. Indeed, the officials of the British juvenile labor exchanges have gone so far as to arrange for intervals between the receiving of applications and the granting of street trading licenses in order that visitors may be sent to persuade young persons and their parents to abandon plans which are declared to be demoralizing. Yet Mrs. Reed finds that her Seattle newsboys are regular in school attendance, without excessive retardation, and creditable in scholarship. She asserts that "the majority of our school newsboys hold themselves decidedly above even the suggestion of immorality" (p. 114), and finds in newsboy service opportunities to acquire valuable business experience, and to learn thrift and perseverance. Seattle is free from saloons and other cities might do well to copy the superior organization and supervision of her news service; but even after making allowance for these favoring factors, the confidence inspired by Mrs. Reed's excellent research work will not be sufficient to overcome the skepticism of social workers in older communities. Most of us will be disposed to prefer the verdict of her very superior newsboys the majority of whom, "had they any choice in the matter, would not allow younger brothers to sell."

LUCILE EAVES.

STELZLE, C. *Liquor and labor; a survey of the industrial aspects of the liquor problem in New Jersey.* (Newark: Anti-saloon League of New Jersey. 1917. Pp. 39.)

USBORNE, H. M. *Women's work in war time. A handbook of employments.* (London: T. Werner Laurie. 1917. Pp. ix, 174. 2s.)

WALDO, F. L. *Good housing that pays; a study of the aims and the accomplishment of the Octavia Hill Association, 1896-1917.* (Philadelphia: Harper Press. 1917. Pp. 126.)

WEBB, B. *Health of working girls.* (London: Blackie & Sons. 1918. Pp. 105. 2s. 6d.)

WHITE, W. C. and HEATH, L. J. *A new basis for social progress.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1917. Pp. 229. \$1.25.)

WINSLOW, C. E. A., GREENWAY, J. C., and GREENBERG, D. *Health survey of New Haven.* A report presented to the Civic Federation of New Haven. (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. 1918. Pp. 114.)

*Commission on building districts and restrictions. Final report, June 2, 1916.* (New York: Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Committee on the City Plan. 1916. Pp. vi, 299.)

The last and most valuable of a series of reports; and the most significant single document on districting issued in this country. It shows in detail the need of districting, defending it on grounds of health and safety; shows the kinds of surveys and maps on which New York zones are based; and gives the final building zone resolutions of New York with diagrams explaining them. There are admirable illustrations and maps. J. F.

*Facilities for children's play in the District of Columbia.* Miscellaneous series no. 8. Bureau publication no. 22. (Washington: Children's Bureau. 1917. Pp. 72.)

*The food of working women in Boston. An investigation by the Department of Research, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.* Studies in the economic relations of women, vol. X. Prepared under the direction of LUCILE EAVES in cooperation with the State Department of Health. (Boston: Massachusetts Department of Health. 1917. Pp. 213. \$1.)

This statistical monograph of 200 pages, undertaken in Boston where the cost of living was greater than in any other of the eight largest cities of the United States, deals with the kind and cost of food of 261 women workers living alone; and of 1,946 others living in subsidized and cooperative homes and in large boarding houses. One fourth of the workers received food as part of their wages and the noon luncheon therefore, was studied in much detail, in the principal factory and shopping district. Foreign women, who preponderated in the low-wage, short-noon-hour statistical groups, were accustomed to bring their lunches from home; while piece workers and power-machine operators seldom or never left the factory at noon. In the department stores the cafeteria appeared to supply working women "with the food and relaxation which is satisfactory both to the employers and employees"; and the final conclusion reached by the investigator is that in this group "employers are bidding high for labor and efficiency."

The chapter on the food of women living away from their families

—a class comprising in the largest cities, from one sixth to one fourth of all women workers over sixteen years of age—affords a vivid picture of the difficulties and petty makeshifts of thousands of wage earners who have a very small sum to spend for food, little knowledge of nutritive values, generally slight skill in cookery and very limited time and strength to expend in preparation of meals. Whatever the wage, none spent more than \$4.70 per week for food. Of the 52 persons receiving less than \$8 weekly, 11 spent less than \$2 and 41 less than \$2.50 for food; from which the investigator concludes that “wages of less than eight dollars do not warrant an expenditure large enough to insure a really satisfying diet.” One half the group spent less than \$3.50 per week but the report concludes nevertheless that “the food was adequate” and that “they evolved a real standard of living suited to their needs.”

The study of the 1,946 women living in organized houses where board and room could be had for \$6 does not attempt to account for the fact that few of the houses were used to capacity and the advantage they seem to offer was apparently not attractive to any great number of women. A still different aspect of the problem is exhibited in a study of 126 dispensary cases, in which general low standards of living, the strain of industry and the too short periods of leisure, in combination with unwise selection of food, had undermined the health of the workers.

In the final summary Dr. Eaves says frankly that this investigation “produced no direct evidence that the health or efficiency of Boston working women is suffering seriously because of insufficient or unwisely selected food.” She urges the necessity of teaching women how to feed themselves and how to keep their physical efficiency, as being of equal importance with preventive legislation on their behalf; the provision of a warm noon meal and rest and recreation facilities to increase efficiency; and a wider recognition of the permanence of the problem of maintaining a proper standard for women workers.

A digest review permits no more than the briefest mention of the wide range of comparative figures which have been used in the tables; and of the care with which conclusions have been drawn; but it should call attention, as of peculiar value, to the economic and housewifely wisdom with which the whole report is permeated. Accepting its obvious limitations, the thoroughness and sanity with which the study has been made, make it worthy of the fine traditions of the Industrial Union.

MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE.

*Housing problems in America. Proceedings of the sixth national conference on housing, Chicago, October 15-17, 1917.* (New York: National Housing Association. 1917. Pp. 462.)

*Report on the physical welfare of mothers and children: England and Wales.* (London: Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. 1917. Pp. 427, 190, illus.)

*Report on an experiment made in Los Angeles in the summer of 1917 for the Americanization of foreign-born women.* (Sacramento: California Commission of Immigration and Housing. 1917. Pp. 24.)

*Second biennial report of the Industrial Welfare Commission, 1915-1916.* (Sacramento, California. 1917. Pp. 276.)

### Insurance and Pensions

*Liability and Compensation Insurance. Industrial Accidents and their Prevention, Employers' Liability, Workmen's Compensation, Insurance of Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.* By RALPH H. BLANCHARD. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1917. Pp. xii, 394. \$2.00.)

Strange indeed it is that our eagerly productive economists should have left us so long without any volume on workmen's compensation. But here, at last, comes something which will do much toward satisfying an unmistakable want. It is in the subtitle that the scope of Mr. Blanchard's book is indicated. It is not best viewed as a discussion of liability and compensation insurance; for to that subject less than half of its pages are devoted. It is rather a discussion of workmen's compensation, with an historical introduction and with some special stress upon compensation insurance. And thus understood, the volume has many merits. Except, perhaps, for some defects of proportion, or balance, it might be recommended as an ideal help for the many who need to be told briefly just what workmen's compensation means in the industrial world.

Definite and trustworthy statements there are as to the numbers of industrial accidents and their varied unhappy consequences, the methods and results of campaigns for safety, the nature and defects of the old liability laws, the economic and legal theory of workmen's compensation, the historical development of compensation systems in the world and within the United States, the scope and provisions of American statutes, the different methods of providing compensation insurance, the principles and formulae for the calculation of premium rates and the establishment of reserves, and other less important but relevant topics. Two appendices contain, respectively, the admirably annotated edition of the New York compensation law, as issued by the Industrial Commission in 1916, and a standard policy of workmen's compensation insurance.

That certainly is a well chosen and well ordered selection of